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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,646	07/07/2003	Hampar L. Karagozian	KARAG-007B2	7637
7590	09/21/2004		EXAMINER	
Kit M. Stetina STETINA BRUNDA GARRED & BRUCKER Suite 250 75 Enterprise Aliso Viejo, CA 92656			FAY, ZOHREH A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1614	
DATE MAILED: 09/21/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/641,646	ANTAL ET AL.	
	Examiner Zohreh Fay	Art Unit 1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

Claims 1-34 are presented for examination.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 19-31 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,592,907. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they overlap. The claims of the U.S. Patent are drawn to the use of the combination of sodium chlorite and hydrogen peroxide as an anti microbial agent for the treatment of bacterial keratitis. The claims of the instant application are drawn to the combination of sodium chlorite and hydrogen peroxide for the as antibacterial agent in general. Bacterial keratitis is one of the conditions that has been treated by such combination. It would have been obvious to use the claimed combination as antimicrobial agent considering the claims of the U.S. patent.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C.102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5 and 10-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Berger (4,574,084). Berger teaches the use of sodium chlorite and hydrogen peroxide at the claimed concentrations and PH as antibacterial composition. See column 2, line 66, column 3, lines 61-63, column 7, lines 66-68, and claims 4 and 5. Since the prior art teaches all the elements of the claimed invention, the lack of degradation of chlorite compound to chlorine is considered to be the inherent property of such composition.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6-9 and 22-26 and 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berger (4,574,084) and Danner et al. (5,855,922).

Berger teaches the use of sodium chlorite and hydrogen peroxide at the claimed concentrations and PH as antibacterial agents. See column 2, line 66, column 3, lines 61-63, column 7, lines 66-68 and claims 4 and 5. The above reference differs from the claimed invention in the use of the secondary components, such as polymers and buffers. Danner et al. Teaches the use of a metal chlorite in a manner as to suppress the production of chlorine dioxide for the treatment of skin disorders such as burn and wound. See column 5, lines 49-56 and claim 8. The above reference also teaches the addition of polymers to a metal chlorite and forming a gel. See column 6, lines 58-66.

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art to use a metal chlorite in combination with a polymer in a gel form for the treatment of skin disorders, considering that Banner et al. teach the use of metal chlorite in combination with an oxidizing agent and a polymer for the treatment of the skin disorders.

One skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of the above references since one relates to the use of a metal chlorite in combination with a hydrogen peroxide and an antibacterial agent and the other relates to the use of a metal chlorite in combination with an oxidizing agent and polymer for the treatment of infection of the skin. The use of the pharmaceutically acceptable buffers is considered to be within the skill of the artisan. Applicant has presented no evidence to establish the unexpected or unobvious nature of the claimed invention, and as such, claims 6-9, 22-26 and 32-35 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zohreh Fay whose telephone number is (571) 272-0573. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Low can be reached on (571) 272-0951. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

ZOHREH FAY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1600

Zohreh Fay

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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